

or the vote of another, or of buying or offering to buy the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false return in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, and has not been subsequently pardoned with restoration of his right to vote specifically expressed in the pardon;

(4) He is declared legally insane by a court and has not been subsequently declared legally sane or competent by a court; or

(5) He loses his citizenship in the United States or the State of Alabama.

A person loses his eligibility to vote in municipal elections only, if he is no longer a legal resident of his city or town. Loss of eligibility to vote in a municipal election because of change of such residence does not result in loss of eligibility in any other election.

GEORGIA

A person loses his eligibility to vote in elections in the State of Georgia if:

(1) He is no longer a legal resident of the State of Georgia or the county for which he is listed;

(2) He dies;

(3) He is convicted of treason against the State, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of Georgia with imprisonment in the penitentiary, and has not been subsequently pardoned;

(4) He is declared legally insane or idiotic by a court and has not been subsequently declared legally sane or competent by a court; or

(5) He loses his citizenship in the United States or the State of Georgia.

A person loses his eligibility to vote in municipal elections only, if he is no longer a legal resident of his city or town. Loss of eligibility to vote in a municipal election because of change of such residence does not result in loss of eligibility in any other election.

LOUISIANA

A person loses his eligibility to vote in elections in the State of Louisiana if:

(1) He is no longer a legal resident of the State of Louisiana or the parish for which he is listed, however, the removal from one parish to another does not deprive a person of the right to remain listed in the parish from which he has removed for the purpose of voting for district officers to be elected in a district which includes the parish to which he has removed, or for State officers, whether the parish is in the same district or not, until he has acquired the right to register or

be listed and vote for such officers in the parish to which he has removed (the removal of a person from one precinct to another in the same parish does not deprive him of his right to remain listed in the parish from which he has removed until three months after the removal);

(2) He dies;

(3)(a) He is convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary and has not been subsequently pardoned with the express restoration of the franchise, or (b) he is convicted of a felony and has not subsequently received a pardon and full restoration of franchise.

(4) He is declared legally incompetent or insane by a court and has not been subsequently restored to legal competency or sanity by a court;

(5) He is dishonorably discharged from the Louisiana National Guard or the military service of the United States and has not been reinstated;

(6) He deserts from the military service of the United States or the militia of the State of Louisiana, when called forth by the Governor or, in time of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, by the President of the United States and has not returned to the command from which he deserted, made good the time lost in desertion, and served out the term of his original enlistment;

(7) He becomes an inmate of any charitable institution, except the Soldiers Home and the United States Marine Hospital at Carville; or

(8) He loses his citizenship in the United States or the State of Louisiana.

A person loses his eligibility to vote in municipal elections only, if he is no longer a legal resident of his city or town. Loss of eligibility to vote in a municipal election because of change of such residence does not result in loss of eligibility in any other election.

MISSISSIPPI

A person loses his eligibility to vote in elections in the State of Mississippi if:

(1) He is no longer a legal resident of the State of Mississippi or the election district for which he is listed;

(2) He dies;

(3) He is convicted of arson, bigamy, bribery, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, obtaining money for goods under false pretenses, perjury, or theft and has not had his right to vote restored by the legislature;

(4) He is declared legally insane by a court and has not been subsequently declared legally sane or competent by a court; or

(5) He loses his citizenship in the United States.

A person loses his eligibility to vote in municipal elections only, if he (1) is no longer a legal resident of his city or town, or (2) if he

has, within two years before the next municipal election, been convicted within the municipality of violating the liquor laws of the State or the municipality, or (3) is at the time of the municipal election in default for taxes due the municipality for the two preceding years. Loss of eligibility to vote in a municipal election because of change of such residence or such conviction or such default in taxes does not result in loss of eligibility in any other election.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A person loses his eligibility to vote in elections in the State of South Carolina if:

- (1) He is no longer a legal resident of the State of South Carolina or the county for which he is listed;
- (2) He dies;
- (3) He is convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife-beating, housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, larceny, challenging or accepting a challenge to duel with a deadly weapon, or crimes against the election laws and his right to vote has not been restored by pardon;
- (4) He is declared legally insane, idiotic or incompetent by a court and has not subsequently been declared legally sane or competent by a court;
- (5) He becomes a pauper supported at public expense; or
- (6) He loses his citizenship in the United States or the State of South Carolina.

A person loses his eligibility to vote in municipal elections only if he is no longer a legal resident of his city or town. Loss of eligibility to vote in a municipal election because of change of residence does not result in a loss of eligibility in any other election.

(7) He fails to register in accordance with State law requiring general registration of all previously registered voters every 10th year. However, he does not lose his eligibility to vote if he has attempted to register in accordance with State law and his application was rejected without legal cause or solely because his prior registration was by listing by an Examiner.

TEXAS

A person loses his eligibility to vote in elections in the State of Texas if:

- (1) He is no longer a citizen of the United States;
- (2) He is no longer a resident of the State of Texas;
- (3) He dies;
- (4) He is convicted of a felony;
- (5) He is adjudged by a court of being mentally incompetent; or

(6) He has a change of name through marriage or judgment of a court, and fails to present his registration certificate to the registrar with a signed request that his name be changed on the registration records.

A person loses his eligibility to vote in elections of the county, municipality, or other political subdivision only, if he is no longer a resident of the subdivision on the day of the election. Loss of eligibility to vote in an election of a county, municipality, or other subdivision does not result in loss of eligibility in any other elections.

TEXAS

Forma Aprobada OMB No. 50R0592

Solicitud Para Ejercer El Derecho Del Voto

La información que se le pide a continuación es con el objeto de determinar si usted es elegible para votar. Si se encuentra que usted es elegible, su nombre será certificado para que los oficiales apropiados del Estado lo agreguen a las listas oficiales para la votación. La autorización para solicitar la siguiente información está basada en el Acta del Derecho de Votar, enmendada. No se le exige que responda a las preguntas que se le harán a continuación, pero su cooperación es necesaria si usted desea que se le clasifique elegible para votar.

Instrucciones para el solicitante: Haga el favor de llenar los espacios en blanco con la información que se le pide. Si necesita ayuda para contestar alguna pregunta, el examinador le ayudara.

- 1. Nombre _____ (Primer nombre) (Segundo nombre) (Apellido)
Si es casada escriba equi su apellido de soltera _____
- 2. Sexo Masculino: Femenino:
- 3. Direccion permanente: _____ (Calle y no. de su apartamento, calle rural o localidad (no caja postal) Ciudad _____ Zip code _____
- 4. Lugar donde votara: (si lo sabe) _____
- 5. Direccion postal si es diferente de la mencionada arriba: Calle o Apartado Postal _____ Ciudad _____ Estado _____ Zip code _____
- 6. Lugar de nacimiento: Ciudad _____ o Condado _____ Estado _____ o Pais _____
- 7. Fecha de nacimiento: Mes _____ Dia _____ Ano _____ Si usted es Americano naturalizado, de el nombre de la corte o la localidad donde se naturalizo: _____
- 8. Registracion previa: Si Ud. esta actualmente registrado en otro condado de Texas, de el nombre de ese condado _____ Cual fue su última dirección: _____ (Ciudad) _____ (Estado) _____ (Zip code) Es voluntario declarar su número de Seguro Social y su número de teléfono. Si Ud. prefiere declarar sólo uno de esos números o ninguno de los dos, está bien, eso

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NO será motivo para que su solicitud se considere incompleta. Esos números solo servirán para mantener la exactitud y la integridad de los archivos de éste registro.

Número de Seguro Social _____
Número de su teléfono _____

Si usted, sabiéndolo, da información falsa en esta solicitud, está cometiendo un crimen Federal que puede ser castigado con una multa o con encarcelamiento.

PARE AQUÍ.
LLEVE ESTA FORMA AL EXAMINADOR.

Solemnemente juro (o afirmo) que yo, el solicitante, soy de 18 años de edad o mayor, o que cumpliré 18 años dentro de 60 días después de la fecha en que he presentado esta solicitud, y que soy ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, mantengo residencia legal en este Condado, he llenado todos los requisitos legales y entiendo que el hecho de dar información falsa con el objeto de que se me registre para la votación es un crimen.

Firma (o marca) del solicitante _____
Firma del agente* _____

*El agente debe estar registrado para votar y debe ser: (Encierre en un círculo la palabra correspondiente)

Esposo—Madre—Padre—Hijo—Hija

Jurado (o afirmado) y firmado en mi presencia en esta fecha: _____

Examinador _____

Oficina de Administración de Personal de los Estados Unidos de America
CSC Form 805-T
abril 1976

INFORMACION ADICIONAL

La ley del Estado de Texas dice que una persona que ha sido convicta por haber cometido un crimen y que no ha sido perdonada, o una persona que ha sido declarada lunática o idiota y por lo tanto no se le considera competente, no está calificada para votar. Por esta razón las siguientes preguntas deben ser contestadas.

A. Ha sido Ud. alguna vez convicto por haber cometido un crimen: Si No
Si su respuesta es sí, diga cual fué el crimen _____

Dónde y cuando fué usted convicto _____
Fué esta convicción por un crimen que lo descalifica para votar? Si No _____

Si su respuesta a la pregunta anterior es afirmativa, ha sido usted perdonado y se le ha devuelto su derecho de votar? Si No

Si ha sido perdonado, dónde y cuándo? _____
B. Ha sido usted declarado por una corte idiota o lunático? Si No

Si su respuesta es sí, fué usted después declarado por una corte sano o competente? Si No

Si su respuesta es sí, diga cuando y en cual corte _____

Número del certificado de elegible _____
Número del certificado de inelegible _____

APENDICE B

Este apéndice enumera las calificaciones que se requieren para ser colocado en una lista de personas elegibles para votar.

TEXAS

Una persona es considerada calificada para ser puesta en la lista de elegibles para votar en el Estado de Texas si llena los siguientes requisitos al momento de hacer su solicitud y si presta juramento (o afirmación) que se requiere.

(1) Deberá cumplir 18 años de edad dentro de 60 días después de haber hecho la solicitud.

(2) Debe ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos.

(3) Debe ser residente del Estado de Texas.

(4) No ha sido convicto por un crimen, o si fué convicto alguna vez, se le han desde entonces restaurado sus derechos de ciudadanía y sufragio o ha sido perdonado.

(5) No ha sido declarado por la corte como idiota o lunático, y si lo fué, ha sido declarado legalmente sano o competente por una corte.

(6) No está registrado para votar en ningún otro lugar de este Condado.

APENDICE D

Este apéndice enumera las razones por las cuales puede usted perder el derecho a votar o por las cuales se le puede quitar de la lista de elegibles para votar.

TEXAS

Una persona pierde su derecho a votar en las elecciones en el Estado de Texas si:

(1) Ha dejado de ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos;

(2) Ha dejado de ser un residente del Estado de Texas;

(3) Ha fallecido;

(4) Ha sido convicto por haber cometido un crimen;

(5) Ha sido declarado en la corte de ser mentalmente incompetente;

(6) Ha cambiado de nombre por razones de matrimonio o por otros procedimientos legales en una corte y ha fallado de presentar el certificado correspondiente al encargado, dicho certificado debe ser acompañado de una petición firmada pidiendo que su nombre sea cambiado en los archivos de registro para votar.

Una persona pierde su derecho a votar en las elecciones del condado, la municipalidad o cualquier otra sub-division política solamente, si esa persona ha dejado de ser residente de ese lugar el día de la elección. La pérdida de su elegibilidad para votar en una elección de un condado, municipalidad o cualquier otra subdivisión política no resulta